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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

# Foreign

# CROPS AND MARKETS

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# GREEK CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP

Cigarette production for domestic consumption in Greece continued upward through the first quarter of 1962. Cigarette output totaled 6.4 million pounds, compared with 6.1 million in January-March 1961.

# KOREANS SMOKING MORE

Output of tobacco products in the Republic of South Korea during the first 6 months of 1962 totaled 28 million pounds--up 9.4 percent from the 25.6 million produced in January-June 1961.

Cigarette output, at 18.1 million pounds, was almost 10 percent greater than the 16.5 million pounds produced in January-June 1961. Production of cut tobacco totaled 9.9 million pounds, compared with 9.1 million during the first half of last year.

# DUTCH CIGARETTE SALES CONTINUE TO RISE

Cigarette sales in the Netherlands for the year ended June 30, 1962, totaled 14.7 billion pieces--up 3.8 percent from the 14.2 billion sold during July 1960-June 1961.

Sales of cigars totaled 1,451 million pieces, compared with 1,461 million for the previous 12-month period. Combined sales of the other products, at 20.4 million pounds, were also down from the 21.2 million pounds sold during July 1960-June 1961.

# RHODESIAN TOBACCO EXPORTS CONTINUE TO RISE

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland during the first 6 months of 1962 totaled 94.1 million pounds--up 6.9 percent from the 88 million shipped during the comparable period last year. Stepped-up takings by non-Commonwealth countries, particularly West Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Soviet Union, Austria, Japan, and Portuguese overseas provinces, accounted for most of the increase.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco, at 86.2 million pounds, were 10.2 million pounds greater than the 76 million shipped in January-June 1961. Increased shipments to non-Commonwealth countries more than offset reduced exports to the Commonwealth. Exports to the United Kingdom totaled 38.6 million pounds, compared with 41.7 million last year. Reduced shipments to Australia more than offset increases to Malaya (Federation of Malaya and Singapore), Hong Kong, and the West Indies.

(Continued)

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,  
exports by country of destination, January-June, 1961 and 1962

Destination	January-June					
	Flue-cured		Other		Total	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Commonwealth:						
United Kingdom.....	41.7	38.6	3.1	2.6	44.8	41.2
Malaya 1/.....	2.6	3.2	---	---	2.6	3.2
Hong Kong.....	2.5	3.1	.2	.6	2.7	3.7
Australia.....	5.7	2.0	.4	.2	6.1	2.2
West Indies.....	.5	.6	---	---	.5	.6
New Zealand.....	.4	.3	---	---	.4	.3
Others.....	1.0	.7	.9	.9	1.9	1.6
Total above.....	54.4	48.5	4.6	4.3	59.0	52.8
Non-Commonwealth:						
Germany, West.....	10.0	11.8	.2	---	10.2	11.8
Belgium.....	2.7	4.3	.3	.1	3.0	4.4
Netherlands.....	3.2	3.6	1.6	.1	4.8	3.7
U.S.S.R.....	---	2.9	---	---	---	2.9
Italy.....	---	2.9	---	---	---	2.9
Japan.....	.5	2.0	---	---	.5	2.0
So. Africa, Rep. of..	2.0	1.4	.4	.2	2.4	1.6
Austria.....	---	1.2	---	---	---	1.2
United States.....	2/	.8	1.3	2/	1.3	.8
Sweden.....	.5	.7	.1	.1	.6	.8
Denmark.....	.4	.6	.1	2/	.5	.6
Others.....	2.3	5.5	3.4	3.1	5.7	8.6
Total above.....	21.6	37.7	7.4	3.6	29.0	41.3
Total.....	76.0	86.2	12.0	7.9	88.0	94.1

1/ Includes the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Flue-cured shipments to non-Commonwealth countries, at 37.7 million pounds, were 16.1 million pounds larger than the January-June 1961 level of 21.6 million. West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Soviet Union, the Netherlands, Japan, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States accounted for most of the rise. The Republic of South Africa and Cameroun were the only two non-Commonwealth countries with reduced takings of Rhodesian flue-cured.

Exports of dark fire-cured tobacco, at 5.5 million pounds, were nearly one-third below the January-June 1961 level of 8 million pounds. Smaller shipments to the Netherlands, the Canary Islands, Australia, West Germany, and Belgium accounted for most of the decline and were more than enough to offset increases to Switzerland, Tunisia, the Republic of the Congo, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.



Exports of other kinds of tobacco (burley, sun/air-cured, Turkish, etc.) totaled 2.4 million pounds, compared with 4.1 million in January-June 1961. Reduced shipments to the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for most of the decline. Shipments to Hong Kong and the Republic of the Congo were up slightly from the first 6 months of the previous year.

#### VIET-NAM IMPORTS MORE TOBACCO

South Viet-Nam's imports of tobacco (leaf and products), during 1961 totaled 6 million pounds--up about 28 percent from the 1960 level of 4.7 million. Breakdown by country of origin is not available, but it is believed that the United States was the principal supplier. U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Viet-Nam, mainly flue-cured, rose to 3.9 million pounds in 1961 from 3.5 million in 1960.

Leaf usings by manufacturers in South Viet-Nam continued upward for the fourth consecutive year. Total usings last year amounted to 10.6 million pounds and consisted of 5.1 million pounds of imported leaf blended with domestic grown leaf in the manufacture of cigarettes. However, the proportionate use of imported leaf continued its downward trend through 1961 and represented only 47.8 percent of total usings, compared with 77.5 percent during 1955-59.

#### CANADA ANNOUNCES DEFICIENCY PAYMENT ON EGGS

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has announced that a deficiency payment of 1 cent per dozen will be paid to eligible producers on eggs marketed during the price support year ended September 30, 1962.

The Board has determined that the weighted national average price received by producers for Grade A large eggs for the past marketing year was 33 cents per dozen, or 1 cent below the support price of 34 cents.

The Minister of Agriculture has announced that the Board has been authorized to continue the deficiency payment program for another year, at a national average price of 34 cents per dozen. This is the same as last year's support price and is approximately 90.7 percent of the recent 10-year average. Payments on claims by any one producer will be limited to a total of 4,000 dozen and confined to Grade A extra large, large, and medium, the same as for the past marketing year.

#### AUSTRIA WAIVES CUSTOMS DUTY ON TURKEYS

The Austrian Ministry of Finance has waived the customs duty on turkey and geese (at present 2.19 cents per pound) for the period beginning November 1962 through January 1963. This action was taken to insure adequate supplies at reasonable prices.

## DUTCH TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS

In the first 7 months of 1962, butter exports from the Netherlands were 32 million pounds, up 38 percent over comparable 1961. Most of the increase was in shipments to West Germany, which rose to 6 million pounds from less than 1 million last year. Sales to the United Kingdom also gained substantially.

Exports of condensed milk increased 10 percent to 409 million pounds. Thailand continued to be the most important market, taking 61 million pounds. Other countries making heavier purchases during January-July 1962 were Malaya and Singapore 48 million pounds; the Philippine Republic 26 million; Hong Kong 23 million; and Greece 21 million. Among the countries in which sales were down in this period were Switzerland, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Burma.

Dry whole milk shipments increased 12 percent to 45 million pounds. Sales to Venezuela, the principal market, were down 8 percent to 10 million pounds. Larger quantities than last year went to the United Kingdom, West Germany, Ceylon, Formosa, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, and several other smaller markets.

Exports of nonfat dry milk were at the 1961 level of 3 million pounds. Principal outlets were Denmark, West Germany, Korea, and Saudi Arabia.

Shipments of cheese declined 6 percent to 132 million pounds. Although increased sales were made to France, Switzerland, and the United States, they were not sufficient to offset the sharply reduced sales to Belgium, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

## GUATEMALA LIFTS IMPORT BAN ON CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS

The ban on imports of day-old chicks and fertile hatching eggs was removed effective October 10, 1962. The ban on the importation of day-old chicks was lifted for 6 weeks and on fertile hatching eggs for 8 months.

## KENYA TEA PRODUCTION AT HIGH LEVEL

Kenya tea production has responded to increased rainfall in the first half of 1962. Production was 18.7 million pounds compared with 11.7 million in the same period of 1961.

Although the rainfall has been most important in the production increase, the rapid expansion of tea acreage in the last few years must be taken into account. Tea prices have been firm since September 1961 and the immediate outlook for this crop is good.



ZANZIBAR CLOVE SALES  
LAGGING BEHIND 1961

Zanzibar's clove exports during the first half of 1962 amounted to 9.8 million pounds, compared with 12.8 million for the same period of 1961. Reduced sales to Indonesia, the world's largest importer of cloves, is responsible for the smaller shipments. Total 1961 exports were 18.6 million pounds. Zanzibar usually supplies over three-fourths of the world's requirements of cloves.

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT  
SIGNERS INCREASE

Recent signers of the proposed long term International Coffee Agreement (negotiated at the United Nations in July and August) include Canada, Lebanon, and Gabon. Eleven consuming countries representing 77.9 percent of 1961 world imports and eighteen producing countries representing 73 percent of 1961 world exports have now signed the new Agreement. The Agreement will enter into force when Governments have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance which represent at least 20 exporting countries having at least 80 percent of total exports in the year 1961, and 10 importing countries representing the same percentage of world imports.

There has been some type of producer coffee agreement in effect since 1957. These have been on a year-to-year basis. While the 1961-62 Agreement expired on September 30, 1962, there is an interim arrangement including export quotas until such time as the new Agreement becomes effective.

INDIAN SUNN FIBER CROP  
DOWN IN 1961-62

The 1961-62 production of sunn fiber (*crotalaria juncea*), estimated at 159 million pounds, was 1.4 percent less than the preceding crop of 161.2 million, according to the final official estimate of India.

Sunn hemp is grown mostly in India, where it is used not only for fiber but also for green manure and fodder. From a total sunn area of 786,000 acres in India in 1961-62, about 482,000 acres were cultivated for fiber. Although this acreage was 2.3 percent more than the 1960-61 area of 471,000 acres for fiber, the yield was down. Favorable weather during the planting season accounted for the increase in acreage, but reverse conditions lowered the yield. The largest increase was 14,000 acres in Uttar Pradesh, but production in this State dropped 2.2 million pounds.

Sunn fiber is grown in many States of the northern half of India, but about a third of both area and fiber output are in Uttar Pradesh, and another third in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharashtra. Sunn fiber is used mostly in twines and oakum. It is also known by many other names--sann hemp, Bombay hemp, brown hemp, Indian hemp, san pat, and others.

ANOTHER U.S. SUGAR QUOTA INCREASE  
AVAILABLE TO LATIN AMERICAN SUPPLIERS

Another set of deficits totaling 200,000 short tons, raw value, was announced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 25, 1962.

These were added to earlier deficits of 571,044 short tons as reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, August 27, September 10, September 17, and October 22. Under the new U.S. Sugar Act as amended in 1962, all deficits both domestic and foreign must be reallocated to Latin American countries.

The new deficit is attributed to shortfalls in the Republic of the Philippines (50,000 tons), the U.S. Beet Sugar Area (100,000), and the U.S. Mainland Cane Area (50,000).

The 200,000 tons made available as quota deficits by this action will be allocated to Western Hemisphere countries on the basis of the scheduled date of importation of sugar from these countries. Applications were accepted by the Sugar Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture before the close of business October 30, covering sugar to arrive on or before December 15. Applications covering sugar to arrive between December 15 and December 31 will not be eligible for consideration until the opening of business November 6.

NORWAY EMBARGOES IMPORTS  
OF MOST MEAT PRODUCTS

Imports of most meat products are not permitted by Norway.

Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, sausages, variety meats, lard rendered pork fat, hydrogenated animal shortening, tallow, tankage, and blood and bone meal are embargoed items. Licenses are required for imports of certain types of animal greases other than tallow and lard. Imports of sausage casings, pigskins, cattle hides, and sheep and lamb skins are not restricted.

Exemptions from the embargo are granted by the Ministry of Agriculture when shortages occur. Import licenses are issued only during periods of short supply and are valid for a short period, therefore, it is impossible for U.S. exporters to compete even if prices or quality are competitive.

The import duty on pickled casings is 2.8 cents per pound. Pigskins, cattle hides, and sheep and lamb pelts are imported duty-free.

GUATEMALA ENCOURAGES  
BEEF EXPORTS

Guatemala currently has an aggressive program to increase export of beef to the United States.

U.S. imports of boneless beef from Guatemala in the first 8 months of 1962 totaled 7.6 million pounds and were valued at \$2.6 million. This compares with imports during the first 8 months of 1961 of only 617,000 pounds. The increased shipments this year were due to the opening of a new slaughter plant at Escuintla (Foreign Crops and Markets, February 5, 1962).

Guatemala has received loans from the Inter-American Development Bank and the Development Loan Fund which will be partly used for developing the livestock industry. Some of this money may be used to import improved breeding stock.

Guatemalan imports of tallow in 1961 totaled almost \$1.4 million soups \$290,000, meats \$124,000, and lard \$28,000. The United States sent 47 percent of the meats, 55 percent of the soup, and all of the lard and tallow.

Guatemalan import duties on meats are unusually high (Foreign Crops and Markets, October 15, 1962). New import regulations have recently become effective for Guatemala. Lard, tallow, hides, and skins are items for which exchange for purchases of foreign goods will be sold regularly and without restriction. Imports of other livestock and meat products, including meats and soup, will be subject to exchange allocation.

#### NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Five ships are scheduled to leave New Zealand during November with 14,784,000 pounds of meat for the United States--10,080,000 pounds for the East Coast and 4,704,000 pounds for the West Coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			1,000 pounds
Persic.....	Nov. 15	East Coast	8,960
City of Birkenhead .....	do. 23	do.	1,120
Oriana.....	do. 17	West Coast	224
Monterey.....	do. 20	do.	448
Norefjell.....	do. 29	do.	4,032

#### BRITISH HONDURAS PLANS NEW MEAT PLANT

A private firm is planning a new modern livestock slaughter plant in British Honduras.

(Continued)

The firm is negotiating for a loan and has been assured that it will be granted. The original intention was to build a slaughter plant, feed-lot facilities, and facilities to process livestock byproducts, but it now appears that the installation will include only a small slaughter plant.

Cattle numbers in British Honduras have been increasing and the total in 1961 was estimated at 22,000 head. Efforts are being made to increase pork production. The Central Farm continues to distribute improved hogs to farmers. Hog numbers for the country are estimated at 13,500 head.

British Honduras is one of the two Central American countries whose inspection system has not been approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and therefore is not permitted to ship meat products to the United States.

#### ONION PROSPECTS IN ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, AND SPAIN

The 1962 Italian onion crop is officially estimated at 8.7 million cwt., a 6.5 percent increase over 1961. Total acreage is 56,400 acres. Garlic production is estimated at 1.2 million cwt. up 2.4 percent from last year. Weather has been unfavorable with an extended dry spell throughout most of the country.

Production in the Netherlands is estimated at 3.7 million cwt. compared to 3.6 million cwt. in 1961. Total acreage is 12,864 acres up 17 percent from last year, but yields are lower due to unfavorable weather.

Production data for Spain for the 1962 crop is not available. The quality has been below average this season in both the early and late growing areas, and waste is expected to be high in storage onions. Export shipments through mid-October of all varieties of onions via the port of Valencia have been about the same as a year ago.

#### MEXICAN BEAN CROP SMALLER

The 1962 bean crop in Mexico is estimated officially at 520,000 metric tons (11.7 million bags). This is 100,000 tons or 16 percent below last year's alltime record of 620,000 metric tons. The reduction was due to below average rainfall in the major producing areas.

Domestic consumption in the marketing year is expected to exceed production. But carryover stocks appear adequate to meet the need and imports are not contemplated in 1963. In view of the short crop, however, it is expected that previously rumored exports will not materialize.



The director of CONASUPO (successor to CEIMSA) is prepared to purchase up to 131,000 metric tons of 1962-crop beans at the official price of the equivalent of \$140 per metric ton (\$6.35 cwt.) delivered at National Storage Facilities. This price is offered for all beans with no deferenciation as to color or variety. Producers may sell up to 9 tons to CONASUPA without deductions for moisture, foreign matter, broken bean, etc. This is to favor the small farmer.

#### AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Four ships left Australia the first and second weeks of October with 3,718,400 pounds of beef and 638,400 pounds of mutton for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destina- tion 1/	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
					<u>Pounds</u>
Pioneer Isle.....	Oct. 3	Houston	Nov. 2	Beef	161,280
	do.	Charleston	do. 6	do.	67,200
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	89,600
	do.	New York	do. 12	Beef	568,960
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	56,000
	do.	Philadelphia	do. 14	Beef	47,040
	do.	Baltimore	do. 16	do.	78,400
Tyrone.....	do. 9	Boston	do. 15	do.	33,600
	do.	New York	do. 30	do.	183,680
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	224,000
	do.	Philadelphia	Dec. 7	Beef	73,920
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	33,600
Kristin Bakke.....	do. 11	Seattle	Nov. 29	Beef	418,880
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	11,200
	do.	Portland	Dec. 3	Beef	80,640
	do.	Los Angeles	do. 15	do.	1,088,640
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	33,600
	do.	San Francisco	do. 19	Beef	396,480
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	112,000
Monterey.....	do.	do.	Oct. 28	Beef	353,920
	do.	do.	do.	Mutton	78,400
	do.	Los Angeles	Nov. 2	Beef	165,760

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.



## JAPAN BUYS U.S. PEAS

Japan imported nearly 2,000 metric tons (22,000 bags) of U.S. dry peas during January-June 1962, continuing a sporadic history of pea import from the United States. This compares with 533 tons during the calendar year 1961.

Japan normally imports 10 to 15 thousand tons of peas annually, principally from Communist China. But this trade fell sharply last year due to high prices. Imports from China reached only 2,000 tons in the calendar year 1961 and 20 tons January-June 1962.

The Japanese dry pea harvest in 1962 is preliminarily estimated at 17,500 metric tons (385,000 bags), a decrease of 8 percent from 1961 and 26 percent from 1960. The lower production is due principally to a decline in acreage. Dry pea acreage has dropped consecutively for 3 years; 43,000 acres in 1960, 34,600 in 1961, and 31,900 in 1962.

## AUSTRALIA IMPORTS AND USES MORE COTTON

Australia is expected to import and use more cotton this season than the 83,000 bales (500 pounds gross) imported and 92,000 consumed in 1961-62.

Economic conditions in Australia now are more favorable than a year ago when retail sales were slow and pressure was mounting from increased imports of textiles. Reportedly, the installation of machinery capable of producing higher count yarns is reducing imports of these items. More tariff protection for some items is also in effect.

Imports of cotton during 1961-62 were 4 percent above the 80,000 bales brought in a year earlier. The U.S. share of the Australian cotton import market rose to 61,000 bales, or 73 percent of total imports in 1961-62, compared with 58,000 bales, or 72 percent, in the previous season. Imports from Mexico fell to 14,000 bales from 19,000 in 1960-61, while takings from Colombia climbed to 4,000.

This season's domestic crop is presently expected to equal the 1961-62 output of 9,000 bales from 30,000 acres. Interest in cotton production continues to mount in Australia, despite unfavorable results in some trial plantings. Irrigated fields turned out relatively well last season however, and significant production increases likely will take place only where there is sufficient water.

# EEC AUTHORIZES WEST GERMANY TO REDUCE IMPORT LEVIES ON PROCESSED EGGS

The EEC has authroized the Federal Republic of Germany to reduce levies on imports of processed whole eggs and egg yolks. The reduction, which requires Bundestag approval, is to be effective through February 28, 1963.

In 1961 West Germany imported \$17.9 million worth of processed whole eggs and egg yolks, 14 percent from the United States. Since the EEC levies applied on July 30 and October 1, 1962, have been almost prohibitive and have increased production costs of noodles, maccaroni, and other products, the Federal Government requested a reduction in levies.

## PROCESSED EGGS: EEC gate prices and levies on imports from third countries

Item	: Import : levies : effect. : Oct. 1	: Proposed : import : levies	: Gate : prices : effect. : Oct. 1
	:- - - - U.S. cents per pound - - - -		
Eggs, dried:			
Whole.....	36.81	12.16	124.16
Yolk.....	36.39	12.02	133.94
Eggs, liquid, frozen:			
Whole.....	9.74	3.22	35.24
Yolk.....	18.62	6.15	67.95

Since gate prices remain virtually unchanged to slightly higher, the reduction in import levies will have limited effect.

## MALAYA-SINGAPORE COPRA AND COCONUT OIL EXPORTS SMALL IN FIRST HALF OF 1962

Net exports of copra and coconut oil from the Federation of Malaya and Singapore during January-June 1962 equaled only 13 percent of exports in the first semester a year earlier.

Actually, the area was a net importer in first quarter 1962 when the balance of copra and coconut oil trade in net imports was 1,755 long tons, in terms of oil equivalent. Reduced imports of copra, mainly from Indonesia, and increased exports of coconut oil, mainly to Asian countries, in the second quarter permitted the swing to a net export balance of 2,040 tons, oil equivalent, for the first semester.

(Continued)

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: Federation of Malaya, and Singapore, exports, imports,  
and net exports, average 1950-54, annual 1961 and January-June 1961 and 1962

Continent and country	Copra				Coconut oil			
	Average 1950-54	1961 1/	January-June 1961 1/ : 1962 1/		Average 1950-54	1961 1/	January-June 1961 1/ : 1962 1/	
EXPORTS	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
North America.....	350	---	---	---	64	1,112	7	2,789
South America.....	---	7,151	3,500	---	72	226	100	617
Europe:								
Belgium.....	40	7,504	6,700	600	292	---	---	---
Denmark.....	10,130	590	---	---	3	---	---	---
France.....	3,961	493	---	---	244	1,016	47	---
Germany, West.....	2/ 9,894	1,921	1,000	200	2/ 5,482	4,483	828	---
Italy.....	4,554	628	628	425	5,653	6,091	4,388	2,291
Netherlands.....	10,966	7,384	1,052	250	7,168	8,418	5,241	685
Norway.....	1,500	---	---	---	---	20	---	---
Poland.....	2,840	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	1,926	2,082	1,124	296	---	760	177	---
Sweden.....	12,062	5,787	---	1,175	2,252	---	---	---
United Kingdom.....	11,504	1,506	306	100	2,546	11,239	5,817	953
Yugoslavia.....	40	1,600	---	---	289	---	---	---
Other.....	4,066	---	---	400	354	---	---	---
Total.....	73,483	29,495	10,810	3,446	24,283	32,027	16,498	3,929
Africa:								
Egypt.....	40	---	---	---	2,040	1,256	959	350
Morocco.....	3/ 200	---	---	---	3/ 55	1,017	35	---
South Africa, Republic of...	166	---	---	---	726	6,048	2,883	2,554
Other.....	327	---	---	---	543	3,188	1,421	1,979
Total.....	733	---	---	---	3,364	11,509	5,298	4,883
Asia:								
Burma.....	---	26	26	---	15,239	34	17	983
China, Mainland.....	---	---	---	---	5,156	2,700	2,700	300
China, Taiwan.....	---	---	---	50	827	1,300	385	579
Hong Kong.....	2	---	---	---	2,452	1,153	807	212
India.....	3,459	37,724	20,122	14,484	12,501	54	4	5
Indonesia.....	370	---	---	---	436	213	85	268
Iraq.....	1,048	3,260	600	1,400	343	205	105	---
Japan.....	1,120	27,465	13,964	3,610	9	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	284	---	---	---	271	1,754	605	790
Other.....	977	2,185	302	1,070	1,518	4,538	1,317	3,497
Total.....	7,260	70,660	35,014	20,614	38,752	11,951	6,025	6,634
Oceania.....	---	186	186	---	29	318	112	176
Grand total.....	81,826	107,492	49,510	24,060	66,564	57,143	28,040	19,028
IMPORTS								
British Possessions.....	11,619	919	386	1,936	342	2,812	1,255	494
Indonesia.....	88,413	123,230	65,079	47,910	230	100	67	5
Other.....	4,022	1,134	779	306	155	20	20	51
Grand total.....	104,054	125,283	66,244	50,152	727	2,932	1,342	550
Net exports.....	-22,228	-17,791	-16,734	-26,092	65,837	54,211	26,698	18,478
Net exports of copra and coconut oil								
copra equivalent.....	82,275	68,258	25,644	3,238	---	---	---	---
oil equivalent.....	---	---	---	---	51,833	43,002	16,156	2,040

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total Germany. 3/ Territory formerly known as French Morocco.

Compiled from official sources.



Trade in first semester was generally lower as compared to the corresponding period of 1961. Copra exports were down more than 50 percent with sharp drops occurring in shipments to Japan, India, South America, and Europe. Copra imports predominantly from Indonesia, were off one-fourth. Coconut oil imports were 60 percent lower and coconut oil exports were one-third lower. Oil shipments to Mainland China and Europe showed the greatest decline.

#### CHILEAN FISHMEAL INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO EXPAND

During September, two new fishmeal plants began operation on an experimental basis in Northern Chile. Upon completion of machinery tests and clearance by national health authorities they are expected to increase to full production.

The Pesquera Misle S.A. plant located in Iquique, and the Pesquera Pisagua S.A. plant in Pisagua, are reported to have an average operating capacity of 50 and 60 tons of raw fish per hour, respectively.

In addition, the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion de Chile (CORFO) announced in late August the approval of loans for the installation of fishmeal plants in the Iquique-Arica area and the purchase of a number of 100-ton fishing vessels to supply the plants.

Production of fishmeal in Chile during 1962 is forecast at 66,000 short tons compared with an estimated 64,000 tons in 1961.

#### NIGERIA'S PEANUT CROP OUTLOOK CONTINUES GOOD

Present indications are that Nigeria's 1962-63 peanut crop is in above-average condition and will approximate or exceed the near-record outturn of 1961-62.

Precipitation in Northern Nigeria has generally been above average and has extended over a longer period than average. Commercial purchases during 1962-63 (about November 1 through October 31) are tentatively estimated at about 700,000 long tons, shelled basis, as compared with total purchases from last year's crop of 685,626 tons.

Reportedly, the Northern Nigerian Marketing Board has reduced the price paid for peanuts by £ 3-6-6 per long ton, shelled basis, below the 1961-62 level, when the price was £ 43-11-6 per ton in port. This reduction for the 1962-63 crop would represent a price to the farmer of approximately £ 29 per ton after freight, produce tax, and commission have been deducted. On the average, the Nigerian farmers' net price in the Kano province will be about 3.6 cents per pound as compared with about 4 cents per pound for the 1961-62 crop.

PHILIPPINE DESICCATED COCONUT  
EXPORTS LOWER IN SEPTEMBER

Exports of desiccated coconut from the Philippines in September totaled 6,899 short tons. This was slightly more than in September 1961 but was one-eighth less than in August 1962 when 7,901 tons were shipped. Cumulative exports during January-September were 6 percent greater than in the corresponding months of 1961

DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports destination, calendar years 1960-61, September 1961 and 1962 and January-September 1961-62

Destination	September		January-September		January-December	
	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>1/</u>
----- Short tons -----						
North America:						
United States <u>2/</u> .....	5,916	5,636	41,345	40,942	56,610	58,815
Atlantic Coast.....	(4,312)	(3,835)	(31,126)	(29,661)	(44,115)	(44,701)
Pacific Coast.....	(925)	(810)	(7,013)	(6,828)	(9,569)	(9,758)
Canada.....	45	349	382	837	577	523
Total.....	5,961	5,985	41,727	41,779	57,187	59,338
South America:						
Venezuela.....	---	5	30	38	5	30
Unspecified.....	---	25	---	42	5	---
Total.....	---	30	30	80	10	30
Europe:						
Belgium.....	---	---	17	5	43	17
Denmark.....	5	53	42	240	68	67
France.....	---	---	18	10	15	18
Germany, West.....	153	356	1,215	1,569	1,878	1,452
Ireland.....	---	---	50	17	10	65
Italy.....	---	---	---	---	180	---
Netherlands.....	2	169	135	264	284	172
Norway.....	---	---	13	62	20	23
Spain.....	28	---	248	148	131	358
Sweden.....	13	8	60	42	22	72
United Kingdom.....	48	45	213	406	77	264
Unspecified.....	---	---	---	<u>3/</u> 160	1,010	---
Total.....	249	631	2,011	2,923	3,738	2,508
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of.....	8	---	71	113	56	87
Asia:						
Hong Kong.....	---	17	49	197	---	64
Japan.....	---	4	6	11	3	9
Total.....	---	21	55	208	3	73
Oceania:						
Australia.....	51	165	802	2,160	573	967
New Zealand.....	24	67	67	353	---	98
Total.....	75	232	869	2,513	573	1,065
Grand total.....	6,293	6,899	44,763	47,616	61,567	63,101

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lake ports, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

3/ Includes 25 tons to United Kingdom/Germany optional discharge.

Philippine Trade Sources.





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